



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

the true beginning of his "Italian Period." At another time I may discuss the probability of the visit to Petrarch, in view of this new date for the first Italian journey. In this paper I have preferred to deal with facts of Chaucer's biography rather than with theories however probable.

FRANK JEWETT MATHER, JR.

Williams College.

GERMAN LEXICOLOGY.

Flügel-Schmidt-Tanger: Wörterbuch der Englischen und Deutschen Sprache für Hand- und Schulgebrauch. Unter besonderer Benutzung von Dr. F. Flügel's Allgemeinem Englisch-Deutschem und Deutsch-Englischem Wörterbuch bearbeitet von Prof. Dr. Im. Schmidt und Dr. G. Tanger. In two Parts. Part I: English-German. 8vo, pp. x, 968; Part II: German-English. 8vo, pp. ix, 1006. Braunschweig: G. Westermann, 1896. (New York: Lemcke & Büchner.) Both parts together \$4.50, the G.-E. part alone \$2.60.

THE work is intended to fill a gap between the large works of Lucas, Flügel and Muret and the small fry whose name is legion. It contains by a rough estimate 20% more words than Whitney's or Cassell-Heath's. The large and readable type, the open page with three wide columns, should commend it to all who are ruining their eyesight by using the small cheap English and American Dictionaries, printed in what Germans aptly call *Augenpulver*. But ungrateful, as it may seem, we must say the book is too heavy and bulky for a school and hand lexicon; and in the matter of type the absence of italics is an annoying blemish. Under *Abtreiben* (the noun), for instance, is found "law, proicide." See also *Abfahrt*. All the English in an article that is not strictly translation should have been in italics.

The authors acknowledge their indebtedness to Lucas, the large Flügel, the Cassell-Heath, Eger's *Technologisches Wörterbuch* and Eitzen's *Wörterbuch der Handelssprache*. There is a discrepancy in the statements as to authorship and indebtedness made by the authors themselves and by Messrs. Lemcke &

Büchner. The latter say: "Professor F. Flügel who edited this new edition in conjunction with Schmidt and Tanger has now completed the long expected smaller edition in two volumes, etc." The authors say,

"From a look only at the top-line of the title-page, or at the names on the back of the present dictionary, the reader might easily be led to imagine that it is a triumvirate of authors who share among them the responsibility for its publication. To prevent any such error, which is only too likely to occur, we state expressly that the two undersigned alone are to be held responsible as authors of this work. The name of Dr. F. Flügel occupying so prominent a position on the title-page, is in compliance with an urgent request of the publisher (to which that scholar gave his consent) arising from previous stipulations."

Flügel's *Universal Dictionary* is a great work in every way, and Schmidt and Tanger need not be so anxious to claim that Flügel's E.-G. part has been rather their starting-point than their basis, and that their own G.-E. part is an entirely independent work. To have made a smaller Flügel of the right kind would have been a great merit and no mean test of good judgment in the selection of the proper material, which is by no means apparent in their E.-G. part. Its system of indicating English pronunciation is more complicated than Flügel's. The long lines over *oo*, *ee*, *oi*, *ou*, *ow* confuse the eye. Look, for instance, at *boyhood*, *bowelless*, *botryoidal*. The family names have been taken up liberally, for instance, O'Neal, O'Neill, Hughes, Wilkes, Outram. Gladstone is naïvely called *Staatsmann*. Such Latin phrases as *quo animo*, *quo ad hoc*, *quod est demonstrandum* and *faciendum*, *J. H. S.* are explained. Now would anybody look for these or for Fr. *huissier*, It. *giusto terza rima* in an E.-G. dictionary?

Slang is liberally introduced in both parts. We do not object to it. Slang is an important and difficult feature of any language. But the following under 'urinal' goes too far: *urinal of the planets*, *hum. Irland (wegen des vielen Regens)*.

The selection of words for the G.-E. part is more judicious. Foreign words, proper names and colloquialisms are generously admitted. The German slang is not regularly marked as such. Non-Germans need to be told that

aushunzen, *aufkratzen* (3), *anschnauzen*, *anranzen* are at least colloquialisms, if not slang. The editors have been commendably careful to be "up to date." *Fernsprecher* and its compounds, *Ausflügler*, the new official *Fahrkarte* and *Abteil*, *umsteigen* are neither in Lucas nor in Flügel. It is interesting to see how even common words will escape the dictionaries: *ausfällig* (=grob) is not in Grimm nor in any G.-E. dictionary. There is one quotation in Sanders, one in Heyne. Yet it may be found in Leander's *Träumereien*, and it is a common word in the spoken language.

The grouping of the meanings of a word and of the illustrations and idioms under each meaning is excellent, but is no advance upon Flügel who was the first to bring order out of such a chaos as is found in Lucas and even in small dictionaries. Under *aushalten* it is surprising to find 'keep (a mistress)' given as its first meaning. Can this be due to Heyne? The prepositions are very difficult to treat. We have carefully examined *an*, *auf*, *aus* and do not find that Schmidt and Tanger have gotten much beyond the old-fashioned enumeration of illustrations and idioms. Paul's and perhaps also Heyne's dictionaries came out too late to be of use.

Etymology, it is claimed, would have been out of place in such a work. This will not be admitted by everybody. A little etymology and considerable derivation would be of much aid in analysing compounds and derivatives. Whitney's dictionary does something in this way, but gives too much Old English.

From a sense of duty toward an English-speaking public which has yet its German to learn, we must emphasize the fact, that this dictionary was not intended for them, but for Germans, and that their wants are not well attended to. In this respect it is a serious step backward from Lucas, Flügel, Cassell-Heath and Whitney. Americans and Englishmen do not need to be told—neither need Germans, for that matter—that Hughes and O'Neal are family names, and that Gladstone is an English statesman. The whole G.-E. part also is written with a view to the needs of Germans studying English. The following points are mentioned to prove this statement: (1) There are whole articles entirely in Ger-

man; for instance, *mitmüssen* except the abbreviations 'sep.' and 'i.'; *ans aufs*. (2) Such superfluous hints are given as that 'indications' is a plural, see *Anflug*; that 'conduct' is a singular, see *Antecedenzen*. (3) The articles are overloaded with English meanings, German explanations and synonyms. See, for instance, *anzetteln*, *Arzt*, *ausgezeichnet*, *Ausdruck*, *aufmachen*, *ankommen*, *Ankauf*, *allmählich*. It looks sometimes as if a string of English synonyms from Roget's *Thesaurus* had been copied, a book which the authors found very useful, as they admit. Under *Ausflucht* the following translations are given for *eine elende Ausflucht*, "a miserable (shuffling, paltry, poor, empty, or lame) excuse (or plea), a shuffle, a blank come-off." The following is the article *anreden*,

"sep. t. (*allg.*) to speak to, to address; (*indem man auf der Strasse an jemand herantritt*) to accost; (*eine Ansprache an eine Menge halten*) to harangue; *mit (einem Titel)*—, to title, to call."

Compare this with the small Longmans and the large Flügel and it will be found that the article is incomplete. *Ausgraben* has an article that is overloaded with English meanings and yet incomplete.

There is no desire on our part to belittle this work, but we must insist that it is not, and was not intended to be, a work for speakers of English who have not already acquired a great deal of German. Both the E.-G. and the G.-E. parts of a dictionary intended for Englishmen and Americans call for methods and matter which would be entirely out of place in a dictionary intended for Germans, and this so-called smaller Flügel falls seriously short of this principle.

H. C. G. BRANDT.

Hamilton College.

GOETHE.

Goethe von KARL HEINEMANN. Leipzig: 1896.

Verlag von E. A. Seemann. 2 vols., 8vo, pp. xi, 480; vii, 448. With many Illustrations.

THE inadequacy of the older Goethe biographies for present needs has been keenly felt in Germany, so that several attempts have of late been made to write a biography which should be popular, and yet thoroughly scholarly